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them for the following day and then study them himself. The next day he takes up the subject with the class with the bland attitude of one who knew it all the while. The "expressions of common use in the class" are undoubtedly for the benefit of that same teacher. But why the verbs at the end? Wherefore a grammar?

Nevertheless, the book is well made. It is a good deal more than a text-book of commercial correspondence. It is something of a reader, grammar, and conversation book. In the class room, it cannot fail to be supremely useful.

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The Neo-Classic Movement in Spain During the XVIII Century, by Robert E. Pellissier, Ph. D. Published by the Leland Stanford Junior University, 1918. 187 pp.

We have here a very thorough study of the period in question by the young student and teacher who met his death in August, 1916, while fighting for his country in the battle of the Somme.

The author discusses in detail the work of the various neo-classicists. Some of his conclusions are as follows:

Neo-classicism was an attack against real contemporary evils. The supporters of the movement were, in general, men of superior intellect. They were also intensely patriotic. They did a real service to Spain in showing to how low an intellectual level it had fallen. Their aim was to raise it to a level with the rest of Europe. They tried to do this by showing that, for an author, unbridled genius was not enough, but that this genius should be properly directed. They alienated the sympathies of their contemporaries by their criticisms, severe at times even to harshness, of Spanish authors, criticisms which to these contemporaries seemed unpatriotic.

At the same time their own literary output was comparatively insignificant because of their disregard for poetic inspiration and their exaggerated respect for the literary rules. They were, however, by no means responsible for the low state to which Spanish literature had fallen in the eighteenth century.

The movement had certain positive results. It gave the Spaniards a renewed interest in their own literature, an interest which soon spread to other countries, especially to Germany. It made for precise scholarship. It led from open-minded criticism of evils in literature to no less open-minded criticisms which to these contemporaries seemed unpatriotic.

The work shows thorough, broad-minded scholarship, and brings us to realize, once again, the loss which our studies have suffered in the death of its author.

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